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HISTORY

OF

LENOX AND RICHMOND,

BY

CHARLES J. PALMER.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PREFATORY NOTE.

EARLY HISTORY OF LENOX AND RICHMOND.

SKETCH OF CHARLES LENNOX, DUKE OF RICHMOND.

ACCOUNT OF FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION OF 1809.

SKETCH OF HISTORY OF ST. HELENA'S CHAPEL, NEW LENOX.

LIST OF SOLDIERS IN REVOLUTIONARY AND CIVIL WARS.

LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS FROM LENOX AND RICHMOND.

SKETCH OF BERKSHIRE COUNTY, ENGLAND.

PREFATORY NOTE.

In this little volume an attempt has been made to tell the story of the towns of Lenox and Richmond in a simple way with the incorporation of such statistics, as are usually sought for in a work of the kind. Of course there is much more which might be said, especially concerning the use of Lenox as a summer resort and concerning the eminent literary men who have made it their home. But these and many other kindred topics have been amply treated in the well known volume by Rev. R. DeWitt Mallary, to whose admirable book the present volume is supplementary.

There is so much of interest in a comparison between communities in England and America bearing the same name that a chapter on Berkshire County, England, has been inserted. No mention has been made of the history of Trinity Church, as that subject has been fully treated by the author in another pamphlet.

A few pictures illustrative of the town have been inserted. Special indebtedness is acknowledged to Rev. A. J. Benedict for use of some plates of his preparation. His pictures as embodied in his Bits of Berkshire and other publications should be in the hands of every lover of the county.

If any demand should be made, a supplementary volume on the Vital Statistics of Lenox and Richmond will be published. Meanwhile any enquiry on Genealogical matters can be sent to the author or to Mr. Rollin H. Cooke of Pittsfield, and will receive prompt attention.



LAKE. MAHKEENAC.

EARLY HISTORY OF LENOX AND RICHMOND.

In this sketch we treat the somewhat vague region known as Lenox and Richmond, which does not possess exactly the same boundaries as the original towns.

The portion of the township lying north of the east and west line by the Congregational church on Lenox hill was formerly known as Yokun. The portion lying westerly was known as Mount Ephraim. There were also portions known as the Williams grant and the Dwight grant and the Hartwood grant, which last was in part the same as the modern town of Washington.

The first inhabitant of this region was Jonathan Hinsdale, who came from Hartford, Ct., at least as early as 1750, and whose house stood on the east side of what is known as the county road about 50 rods south of Court House hill. Mr. Hinsdale belonged to a family of considerable prominence, and from one member of the family the town of Hinsdale derived its name. From another member, the town of Hinsdale, N. H., took its name. The ancestor of the family fell in the battle of Hatfield, in King Philip's war. The original spelling of the name was Ensdale, being, apparently, derived from the fact that the family originally lived at the end of a vale or valley.

Mr. Hinsdale came to Lenox in order to get away from the world, the growing population in Hartford rather disquieting him. He was, however, soon followed by others, and it is somewhat melancholy to read that he derived his livelihood by selling rum. His house, which stood near the present watering trough, was for many years used as a school. His grave now lies in the village cemetery and the stone states that he was born in Hartford on St. Patrick's day, March 17, 1724, and that he died in Lenox on January 31, 1811.

COOPER BUILT A HOUSE.

In the spring of 1751, a man named Cooper built a house in the south part of the town on the west side of the county road, and also a man named Dickinson erected a dwelling a little north of Mr. Hinsdale's. The first man who cleared ground in this north-easterly part of the town was Jacob Bacon. Wolves and deer abounded

at this time, so much so that a bounty of \$10 a head was offered for wolves in Lenox as recently as 1782. In 1755, all of the inhabitants were obliged to remove to Stockbridge on account of the invasion of some Indians from New York state who came to avenge the death of one of their tribe, and who killed at least one person, a Mr. Stevens, in Lenox.

On the withdrawal of the Indians a number of new families entered the town, persons bearing the name of Hunt, McCoy, Glezen, Steel and Waterman, settled in the north part of the town. On East street, parties by the name of Root, Miller and Dewey settled. In what is now the village, Messrs. Whitlock, Parker and Richards took up their abode. In 1773 Josiah Osborne of Ridgefield came, bringing his goods in an ox-cart, and settled in what was unbroken forest. In 1765, on June 20, the township was incorporated under the name of Richmont, which was a mere misspelling of the name Richmond, the town deriving its name from Sir Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, a great friend of the American colonies.

When the township was divided the name was also divided, the name of Lenox being a Scottish title, being given to the east side, and name of Richmond, the English title, being given to the first part. The first town meeting was held on March 1, 1767. In 1770 and in 1771 the town was fined by the legislature for neglecting to elect a representative. The population begins to increase.

A word may be well added in description of the sources from which Lenox was peopled. Although the early settlers came from a considerable number of towns in Connecticut and Long Island, the principal sources were West Hartford and Wallingford. West Hartford was somewhat well known as the former home of the celebrated Noah Webster, author of Webster's dictionary, and also as the home of the Rev. Joab Brace, father-in-law of Dr. Todd.

WHEN DR. TODD WAS MARRIED.

It is an interesting reminiscence that when Dr. Todd was married the wedding happened to be on Sunday, and according to usual custom in those days, when weddings fell on Sunday, a sermon was preached on the somewhat singular text of "In the Resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage."

Some notion may be gained of the rigidity of the customs in this town from the fact that when William Faxon, subsequently assistant secretary of the navy, drove into town the first four-wheeled vehicle ever seen in the town that it happened to be on Sunday. This occasioned the collection of a great crowd to examine

so singular a contrivance and caused many to be late to church. The next day a committee called on Mr. Faxon to warn him that no such Sabbath breaking contrivance could be allowed on Sunday and that it could not be expected, should such a vehicle appear, but that many would watch it to their spiritual hurt. After a protracted controversy he was allowed to use it on condition that it be driven very slow.

In those days it was customary to use only the psalms of David in public worship, and when the attempt was made to introduce occasionally one hymn of Dr. Watt's, for variety, it met with great opposition, and it was expressly stated that Dr. Watts never could have foreseen that it would be soberly proposed to substitute his productions for the book of Psalms.

At this time, in Wallingford and Hartford, only ten tunes were in use, and when some new ones were published a petition was made to use the Wallingford church to learn them in, which was granted after considerable opposition. And then, as might have been imagined, it was requested that some of the new tunes might be sometimes used in public worship. But this was regarded as a great innovation and they only very gradually crept into use.

HYMN BOOKS WERE FEW.

It was the custom in those days, when hymn books were in the hands of a very few, that the hymns should be read one line at a time by one of the deacons and then sung also, one line at a time, accompanied by the violin, viol, flute, bugle, clarionet and trombone. There were some, however, who were opposed to the use of these instruments on the ground that they unpleasantly resembled the flute, harp, sackbut and dulcimer which accompanied the worship of Nebuchadnezzar.

At this time there was no scripture in public worship unless accompanied by exposition. And even prayers were regarded with some suspicion as savoring of popery. The hour glass always sat upon the pulpit as an indication of the proper length of a discourse. Subsequently, half an hour was considered as the proper limit, giving rise to the well known saying, "No conversions after the half hour."

LIQUOR AT FUNERALS.

At funerals there was no hearse, but the remains were carried by successive relays, usually composed of persons of the same sex as the deceased, it not being considered proper for the two sexes to walk together at funerals. The mourners were expected to

ride on horseback, two abreast. It was customary that gold rings and mourning scarfs and gloves should be presented to those in attendance, and sometimes even suits, especially to those who were tenants of the estate. It was considered a great breach of decorum if the pall bearers should not take a drink before starting for the cemetery. In fact, the usual custom was, that the funeral services should be held at three, and after an exceedingly brief service, the entire interval until four, was spent by all participating in the drinks which were liberally provided, and it is significant that we read that there was always a large attendance at funerals.

In Wallingford it was always the custom that every year the town should provide one hogshead of good beer for the minister and the captain, but tobacco was not allowed to anyone under twenty years of age, except by order of a physician, nor to adults unless ten miles from home, and then only once a day.

NO FIRES IN CHURCH.

On Sunday there were no fires in church, but there were what were called Sabbath-day houses near by the church, where there were fires, whither the people could resort to warm themselves during the intermission between services. During the winter the minister preached in a large blue overcoat, and with a red bandanna handkerchief about his neck and with woolen mittens upon his hands, and complaint was sometimes made that during the sermon the voice of the preacher was drowned by the stamping of the people's feet in order to keep warm. The people were called to church by the beating of a drum and as the town grew larger an appropriation was made for buying a larger drum and for selling the little drum, and it is curious to remark the intermingling of Connecticut thrift was a measure of increasing church attendance by noting that the provision was expressly made that whoever purchased the little drum must pay for it within the course of a year.

The last trial for witchcraft in Connecticut took place in Wallingford when the Denham family were accused with undue familiarity with Satan, and of havng, by many preternatural arts, injured sundry people.

Such were some of the customs of the ancestors of the town of Lenox and some of these customs lasted down to a somewhat recent time.

The Congregational church in Lenox was built at the town expense, the town meeting expressly adjourning on the third day of August, 1768, to witness the driving of the stake in the center of the proposed lot. The present lot was a gift of the Rev. Mr. Reyn-

oids, and the present church was first occupied January 1, 1806. The Rev Samuel Munson was the first minister, but during the stormy period of the Revolution, public worship was largely disused, there being no celebration of the communion for several successive years; and when the Rev. Dr. Samuel Shepard assumed charge of the parish, on April 30, 1795, ther were only fifteen male members; but in 1799, 60 persons were added in a revival. In 1808 there were added 56 more; in 1815, 160 more; in 1821, 76 more, and in 1826, 103 more, and in 1828, there had come to be 408 members, and an historian of that day declares the village of Lenox presents fewer temptations to vice than almost any other place of equal population.

FIRST MINISTERS SALARY.

When the first minister was called it was stipulated that his salary should be arranged on a sliding scale, contrary to the modern impression, it being supposed that his services would grow more valuable the longer he remained. The salary for the first year was \$225 and fire wood, which last was about 40 cords of wood. The second year the salary was \$250; the third year \$275; the fourth year \$300. It apparently was not deemed best to stipulate that the increase should continue beyond this amount, and as Dr. Shepard remained for 51 years, it was wise that this precaution was taken.

At the same time that this salary was fixed, with equal wisdom and foresight it was provided that the choir must agree among themselves as to who should fixe the psalm tunes and not bring the minister into controversy on this subject.

The first residence of the first minister was on the spot where the house now occupied by Mr. John E. Parsons stands. It is proper to remark that two ministers had preached as candidates before anyone was settled, one of them the Rev. Elijah Mason, officiating for fourteen Sundays, and the other, the Rev. James Richards, officiating for sixteen Sundays. It is interesting to know that the land set apart for the support of the ministry, at the time the town was settled consisted of a thousand acres exactly where the village of Lenox now stands which, if it had been retained instead of commuted, would have now obviously been worth an exceedingly large sum.

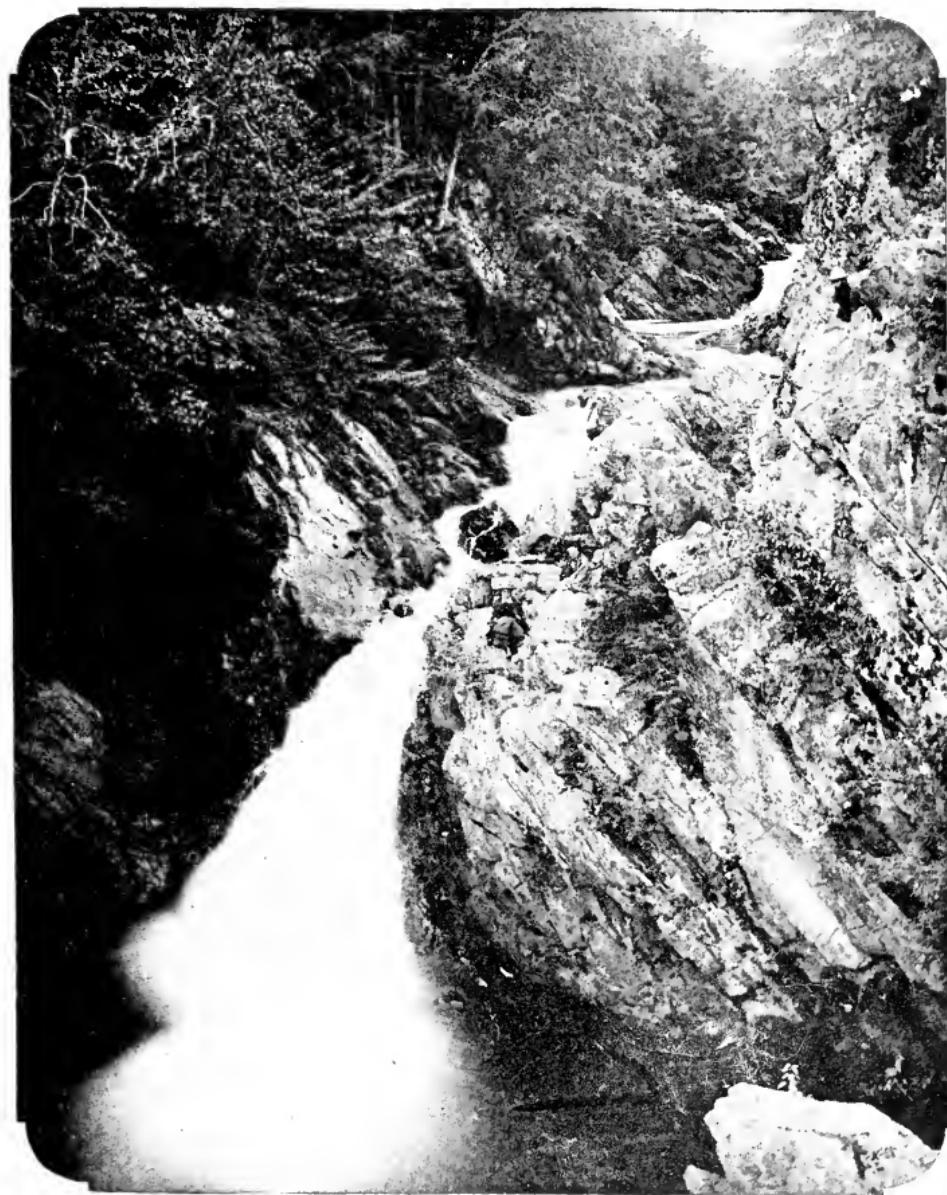
Mention should be made at this stage of the origin of that portion of the town known as New Lenox. In 1757 a company of men from Hartford and Suffield purchased of one Robert Watson, a tract of land which they named Watsontown, but soon after, hav-

ing discovered that Watson did not own the land at all and was insolvent and in jail they were compelled a second time to purchase the land from the Indians, and then discovering that even the Indian title was doubtful, they were compelled to obtain a grant from the province, which was only secured by the payment of an additional sum. They had at first changed the name of the township to Hartwood, but subsequently altered it to Washington, and when the boundaries of the town were rectified, quite a portion were set off to Lenox. The early proprietors made up for their disappointments by confiscating the bulk of the school and ministry funds.

KNOWN AS RICHMOND.

A few words as to the early history of the western part of the town, now known as Richmond. The first white settler was Michael Mudge of Stockbridge, who settled in 1760 very near the West Stockbridge line, his daughter, Elizabeth, being the first child born in Richmond. Ichabod Wood of Rehoboth, came in the autumn of the same year and settled where the Congregational church now stands. The first meeting in this part of the town was held on April 17, 1764, at the house of John Chamberlain, and at this meeting it was decided to build a church 45 feet long and 35 feet broad, \$5 being assessed on each 100 acres of land for this purpose. In 1761 parties by the name of Brown, Pixley, Chamberlain, Patterson, Timothy and Rowley followed and settled in the south and west parts of the town. These and many others came from the towns of Kent, Tolland, Guilford, Norwich, Stonington, Haddam, Southington and a few other Connecticut places. There were also a few families from Long Island, such as Peirsons, Scotts and Hands.

In 1765 a church was established under the Rev. Job Swift of Bennington, a man evidently of much more than ordinary ability, being characterized by President Dwight of Yale as "one of the best and most useful men I ever knew." Most of his ministry was spent in Vermont, where he was known as the apostle of the state, and when he died it was declared that in the death of no other man could the church of Vermont have sustained in human estimate a greater loss. It is curious to note, however, that in Richmond his ministry was less acceptable. His conceptions of the duty incumbent upon him, to spread the truth, led him to the very dubious experiment of establishing conferences for the free discussion of doctrinal subjects, and as we may well imagine not all present took the same views as did the pastor as to what some of the doctrines of that time might consist of, especially by ministers who, like Mr.



STEVEN'S GLEN, RICHMOND.

Swift, had been trained in the school of Jonathan Edwards. The record goes on to say that he could not be persuaded to accommodate himself to the feelings of those who opposed what he conceived to be the true form of Christian doctrine, and that his disposition tended to increase the dissatisfaction and at length they declared themselves irreconcilable and, as might have been foreseen, Mr. Swift was soon dismissed from his pastoral charge.

After ten years of the usual interregnum which follows like episodes, the well known David Perry came, who continued in a model pastorate of thirty-two years. It was said of him that he did not try to do good by strong arguments, but rather by presenting motives for duty. During his ministry there were several revivals. It was an interesting fact that his son, Capt. Asa Perry, in the 95th year of his age, was able to lay the corner stone of the new church.

It is proper to remark that the first church in Richmond was erected in 1766, the second one in 1795, being built by the town at a cost of \$4,000, and lasting on until destroyed by fire in 1888, after which the present church was erected. During this time, on the Lenox side of the hill, there was a somewhat similar history as regards controversies over doctrinal preaching. In the ordination sermon, at the settlement of old Dr. Shepard, it was strongly affirmed that any who from delicacy or prudence omitted preaching on doctrinal subjects were assuming more wisdom than the Creator and that they had no authority for softening or accommodating truths for men's errors or prejudices, and when Dr. Shepard came to preach his fiftieth anniversary sermon he stated that these principles had always guided him in his preaching, and that he had steadily proclaimed the doctrines commonly called Calvanistic and considered them essential to the Gospel. And that he did this in no uncertain language, we may well believe since Dr. Dodd in the sermon preached at his funeral declared that he was a singularly frank man, and always talked exactly what he felt, and that he was so frank that very few could be found so much so who had not lost all their friends, also that he was distinguished for firmness and that no one ever even pretended that he could be induced to alter his ground in the smallest particular, and that he was the only minister but one in the entire county who had been able to retain his place.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

Pass now to the political history of the day. On Christmas day, 1775, it was resolved that no more warrants in the King's name should ever be issued for town meetings in Lenox in the

provincial legislature in the following language: "You are directed to use your best endeavor to suppress all the tyrannical measures that have or may take place from Great Britain and likewise take as much care that you do not set up anything of a despotic government among yourselves. Let us have freedom at home although we have war abroad, and we pledge that if you think it safe to declare independence, we do declare that we will stand with you by our lives and fortunes."

It is interesting to note that so prompt were Lenox people that a regiment under Col. Patterson started for Cambridge before the battle of Lexington and arrived there on the following day, and were the ones to erect the first fort in the sieze of Boston. Some of these soldiers accompanied the army of the invasion of Canada under Montgomery and Arnold. Some of them took part with George Washington, in crossing the Delaware, and in the battles of Trenton and Princeton, and some were with General Gates at the time of the capture of Burgoyne.

DOCTORS GAVE BONDS.

In 1776 people, having to contend not only with enemies abroad but with the small-pox at home, decided to introduce inoculation. The town clerk, evidently not being familiar with the word, spelled it "enckalition" and it was decided that the process should take place under strict inspection, a bond being exacted of the physician that there should be no spread of the disease.

It is of interest to note that Francis Guiteau, the grandfather of the assassin, was one of the Berkshire physicians who was prominent in connection with this method of meeting the small pox. Some light may be thrown on the prevalence of contagious diseases on learning the fact that it was customary to throw all decaying vegetables and clam shells and debris of the household into the public streets, and that swine, and even rams, ran at large. It was customary in those days that when anyone was so unfortunate as to become a pauper he was auctioned off to the lowest bidder. But it is creditable to learn that, in Lenox, the families of the poor were not allowed to be separated.

ASSIGNED THE PEWS.

A practice that grew full in discord was that of assigning the pews each year according to the supposed social standing of different people. But in process of time there was so much controversy as to the relative standing of different families that this course was necessarily abandoned. There was a somewhat singular reso-

lution adopted by the town that, owing to the habit of Lenox people being always late at public meetings, no meetings should commence until one hour after the advertised time, and even after the railroad was opened, from West Stockbridge to Hudson, it was thought necessary to warn the public that, owing to the fact of the road having only a single track and there being only one place for trains to pass, it was necessary for trains to leave strictly on time. Apparently, it would not have been otherwise thought to have been needful.

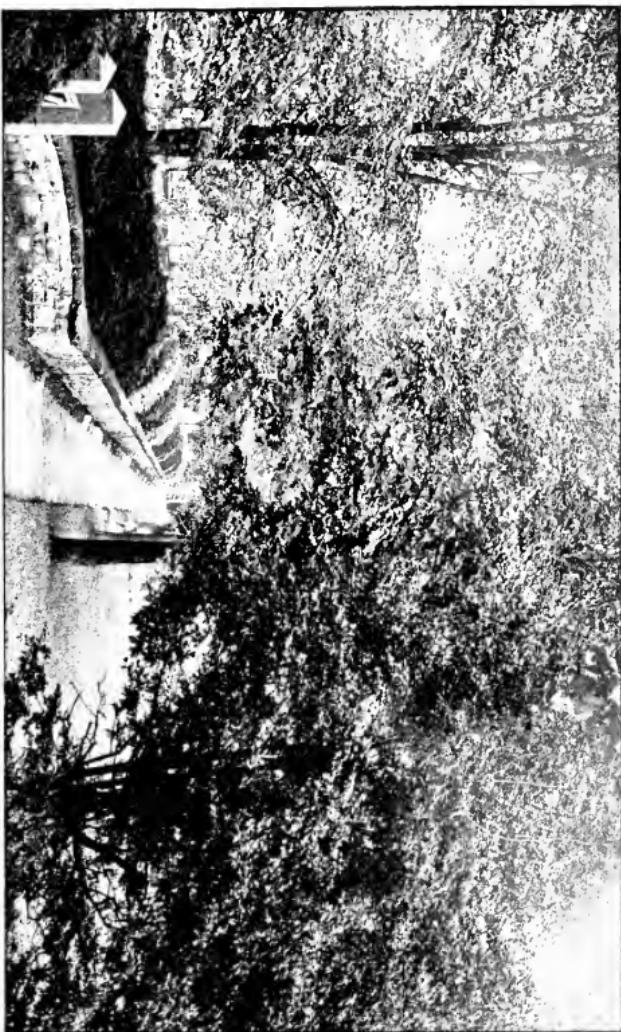
TORIES IN LENOX.

There were great difficulties during the Revolution on account of the presence of numerous Tories. Some notion may be derived of the state of things from the following petition of Lenox people to the general court, which is only a sample of many others:—

To the Honourable the Council & House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts Bay:—We your Complainants for ourselves & in behalf of a large Number of People in the County of Berkshire beg leave by way of Complaint to communicate our Sentiments respecting a Number of Persons who not long since were apprehended in said County as Dangerous Persons, they had a fair & impartial Trial before a Special Court of the General Sessions of the Peace & a very respectable Jury for that Purpose, were found guilty after a lengthy, deliberate & expensive Trial, of such base, Wicked & inimical Conduct that their residence any longer with us, was judged to be Dangerous, wherefore by one certain Law of this State, made & provided for Transporting inimical Persons. The Court upon the Verdict of the Jury ordered Edward Martindale & Elisha Martindale, John Burgheadt 3d, Gideon Smith & James Taylor to be conducted to the Board of War, under a proper Officer & a Sufficient Guard for that Purpose, now while we were Solacing ourselves, that Justice had taken Place & that the Sentence would soon be put in execution, & those dangerous Enemies restrain'd of their Liberty; we were at once surprised with the Disagreeable News of those Persons & a great number of others under like Circumstances being at full Liberty in the Capital of this State, where their helish spleen might have its full latitude, & while we were ruminating on the very disagreeable Tidings, behold a number of these Persons made their Personal Appearance in this County, we are surprised & in this Alarm are constrain'd to observe that we the People of Berkshire, by some of our former Representatives, have been stigmatized & branded as being a Lawless and disobedient part of this State, while we assert that the hand of Violence was never lifted so high

in opposition to the Legislative & executive Authority of this State as by those Diebolical emissaries who were sent to the Board of War, who are a disgrace to Humane Nature, Religion, Reason & everything that is Honourable praise Worthy in God's World of Intelligences. All this in the face of our supreme Authority, those who are the vilest of Men escape with Impunity and unnoticed for aught we know; Now as faithfull Friends to the Cause of our Bleeding Country, we are constrain'd in this Way to call on the Wisdom & Segacity of our General Court, we flatter ourselves we shall be heard in that behalf; we beg leave to give a fair but imperfect account of several Crimes, that some if not all of those Persons are guilty of, beyond the least possibility of a doubt, by a number of Witnesses whose truth & veracity will not be disputed.

In the first place some of them are guilty of braking open Continental Stores & Stealing large quantitys of goods, to the amount of five or six Hundred Pounds & attempting to justify their Conduct by saying we had taken the same Goods from their King, & that they had as good or a better right to them than we, and also in a most private & designing manner with a Number of their Associates, collected in Great Barrington, when Arming themselves & disfiguring & painting their Faces, this Banditti entered the House of Timothy Younglove, by force, where there was a guard for the safe keeping of a number of inimical Persons who were legally apprehended, they assaulted the Guard, resqued the Prisoners & in the Scurmish, badly wounded the Officer, and many other enormities done & perpetrated by those Cruel and Blood Thusty Tools of the Tyrant of Great Britain, and in this Alarming Situation, viewing ourselves neglected, have no other alternative felt, but to put forth every manly exertion to restrain those Wicked & designing Men from putting into execution their Wicked and Cruel Combination & to prevent their further disturbing the Peace and Tranquility of the People of this county, untill Law & the Civil authority be found Sufficient to bring them & others to condign Punishment, which we most earnestly desire may be our speedy Situation. We have further to inform your Honours, that one of the Persons above mentioned, namely said John Burgheadt, has since his Absconding from the Board of War gone over to the Enemy & has since been taken in Taritown upon Hudsons River, in arms against us, of which Town the Enemy are now in possession & from late intelligence passing up the River. And being in this Alarming Situation have taken up, Elisha Martindale, above mentioned & restrain'd him of his Liberty, for the present, to prevent him from acting the same Villinous Part with the said Burgheadt.



WEST STREET WALK, LENOX.

TWICE HUNG AND CUT DOWN.

In some instances the Lenox people did not trust to petitions but took the law into their own hands. The story is told in most of the histories of a notorious Tory who was twice hung, each time being cut down and restoratives being administered and threats being made that if he were strung up for the third time he would not be cut down. He deemed it prudent at this stage of proceedings to conform to the wishes of the settlers. It is only fair to say, however, that Lenox people did not ordinarily resort to irregular methods, for enforcing the law, but were among the first and foremost to insist on legal and orderly procedures even in those troublous times. That they suffered some outwardly from their deference to orderly measures, may be inferred from the following petition, which also illustrated the fact that they were among the first to insist on settled government and the regular constitution as soon as the war was over:—

We the subscribers Delegates from the several Towns in the County of Berkshire, chosen & appointed for the Special purpose of Petitioning the Great and Gen'l Court to call a special convention of Delegates from each Town in this State, for the purpose of forming a Bill of rights & a Constitution or form of Government—Humbly shew—

That your Memorialists have from the time of the Stamp Act to this present Day, manifested a constant and uniform Abhorrence and Detestation (not only in Sentiment but overt Actions) of all the Unconstitutional Measures taken by the British Parliament to tax, depauperate and Subjugate these now United and Independent States of America:—

That they can Vie with any County in this State not only in Voluntarily appearing in Arms upon the least notice, when their Brethren in Distress needed their Assistance as at the Massacre at Lexington, the Fight at Bunkers Hill &c., &c. But also in filling up their Quotas of Men from time to time, demanded either by this State or the Commanding Officer in these Parts: altho' our Situation has been such, as might have justified the Genl. Court thad called upon Us for no such supplies, over and above wch our Zeal in the Common Cause has carried Us beyond our Ability in the frequent Excursions against the Common Enemy, as in the Battle of Bennington, in assisting Col. Brown in the Capture of so many Hundreds at the Carrying place at Tyconderoga, in the quelling the Tories at divers times in a Neighboring State, which otherwise might have suffered amazingly, and in instances of the like Nature too many to enumerate:—

Notwithstanding this Our Fidelity to the State and our exertions for the Common Cauze. We have by designing and disaffected Men been represented as a Mobbish, Ungovernable refractory, licentious and dissolute People, by means whereof have been threatened with Dismemberment, more especially, as we conceive, on Account of our not admitting the Conrose of common Law—

It is true we were the first County that put a Stop to Courts, and were soon followed by many others, Nay in effect by the whole State—And we are not certain but that it might have been as well (if not better) had they continued so, rather than to have Law dealt out by piece meal as it is this Day, without any Foundation to support it, for We doubt not we should before this time have had a Bill of rights, and a Constitution wch are the only things, We at this time are empowered to pray for—And We do now with the greatest Deference Petition your Honors, that you would issue your Precepts to all the Towns and places within this State (called upon to pay public Taxes) requiring them to choose Delegates to set as soon as may be in some suitable place to form a Bill of Rights and a Constitution for this State.

At the time of Shay's rebellion Lenox people were especially insistent on law and order, and after the battle of Egremont many of the Rebel prisoners were brought to Lenox for confinement under the escort of a procession of sleighs a mile long.

NAMED FROM CHARLES LENNOX.

A few words as to Charles Lennox, the man after whom the town was named, will bring this sketch to a close. He was the great-grandson of Charles the Second, and was born on the historic day of February 22.

Charles Lennox, third Duke of Richmond and Lenox, (1735-1806) third son of Charles, second Duke of Richmond and Lennox, by his wife, Lady Sarah Cadogan, was born in London, on the 22d of February, 1735. He was educated as a town-boy at Westminster School where Cowper remembered seeing him set fire to Vinny Bourne's "greasy locks and box his ears to put it out again." He graduated at Leyden University on October 28, 1753, subsequently traveled on the continent. Having entered the army he was gazelled captain in the Twentieth regiment of foot on June 18, 1753, lieutenant colonel in the Third regiment of foot on the 7th of June, 1756, colonel of the Seventy-second regiment of foot in May 1758, and is said to have served in several expeditions to the French coast, and to have highly distinguished himself at the battle of Minden in August, 1759. He succeeded his father as third

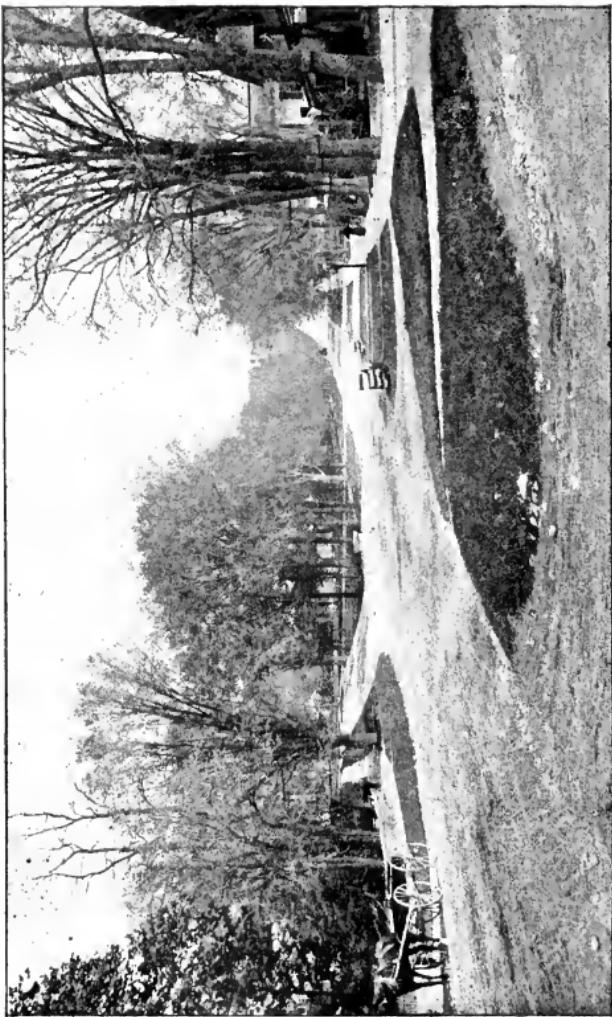
Duke of Richmond and Lennox on August 8, 1750, and took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time on the 15th of March, 1756. On November 25, 1760, he was appointed a lord of the bed-chamber, but shortly afterwards quarreled with the King, and resigned office. He carried the sceptre with the dove at the coronation of George III., in September 1761, and became lord-lieutenant of Sussex on October 18, 1763. He subsequently broke off his relations with the ministry, and attached himself to the Duke of Cumberland. Upon the formation of the Marquis of Rockingham's first administration he refused the post of cofferer, and in August, 1765, was appointed ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Paris, being admitted to the privy council on October 23 following. Though young and inexperienced he conducted his mission with great prudence and good temper. Upon his return to England he became in spite of the king's strong personal dislike, secretary of state for the southern department (May 23, 1766), in place of the Duke of Grafton, and retired from office on the accession of Chatham to power in the following August. In recording Rockingham's resignation Walpole writes:

"To the Duke of Richmond the king was not tolerably civil; and in truth I believe the seals which I had obtained for his grace were a mighty ingredient toward the fall of that administration" During the debate on the bill of indemnity on December 10, 1766, Richmond called Chatham "an insolent minister," and when called to order replied "that he was sensible truth was not to be spoken at all times and in all places." Both lords were required to promise that the matter should go no further. After this quarrel Chatham during the whole of the remainder of his administration appeared no more in the House of Lords. On June 2, 1767, Richmond moved three resolutions in favor of the establishment of civil government in Canada, and censuring Lord Northington's neglect of cabinet business, but was defeated by 73 to 61. On May 18, 1770, his eighteen conciliatory resolutions relating to the disorders of America were met by a motion for adjournment, which was carried by a majority of thirty-four votes. On April 30, 1771, he moved that the resolutions of the house of Lords of February 2, 1770, relating to the Middlesex election, should be expunged, but, though supported by Chatham, he failed to elect any reply from the ministers, and the motion was negatived. In 1772 Richmond unsuccessfully advocated secession from parliament. He constantly denounced the ministerial policy with reference to the American colonies, and during the debate on the second reading of the American Prohibitory Bill in December, 1775, declared that the residence of the colonists was neither treason nor rebellion, but in perfectly justifiable in

every possible political and moral sense. In August, 1776, Richmond went to Paris in order to register his peerage of Aubigny in the France parliament, a formality which had never been gone through. It was during the memorable debate upon Richmond's motion for the withdrawal of the troops from America, on April 7, 1778, that Chatham was seized with his fatal illness when attempting to reply to Richmond's second speech.

In consequence of a misunderstanding with George III., which had lasted several years, Richmond, previously to accepting office, wrote an apologetic letter to Rockingham, in order that it might be shown to the king. At a meeting held at Richmond's house early in May, 1782, a resolution proposed by Sheridan requesting Pitt to bring forward a motion on parliamentary reform in the house of Commons was carried. In a letter to Rockingham dated May 11, 1782, written after the defeat of Pitt's motion, Richmond insisted upon the appointment of a committee upon parliamentary reform during the session, reminding Rockingham that "it was by bargain." The committee was never appointed, for Rockingham died on July 1, 1782. Upon his death Richmond expected to be named by Rockingham's friends as his successor in the leadership of the party. His nephew, Charles James Fox, tried in vain to pacify him, by pointing out that they were "both out of the question owing to the decided part we have taken about parliamentary reform," and there can be no doubt that his chagrin at the adoption of the Duke of Portland considerably influenced his subsequent political conduct.

On July 10, 1782, Richmond explained in the house of Lords his reasons for not having followed the example of Fox and Lord John Cavendis in leaving the administration on the accession of Lord Shelburne to the treasury. He appears to have objected to the cession of Gibraltar when proposed in the cabinet, but his opinion was viewed with indifference by Lord Shelburne. In January, 1783, Richmond, disproving of Lord Shelburne's assumption of too much power in the negotiation, refused to attend the council meetings any longer, but remained in office at the king's request. In the following month he expressed his disapproval of the terms of peace with France and the United States in the House of Lords. Richmond refused an invitation to join the coalition ministry, and resigned his office on April 3, 1783, but resumed it again on the accession of Pitt to power. At first he declined a seat in Pitt's cabinet, but was admitted to it a few weeks afterwards at his own request. His firmness during the struggle against the opposition in 1784 is said to have prevented Pitt from resigning in despair, and it was on this occasion that George III. is reported to have said 'there was no man in his dominions by whom he had been so much



NORTH FROM STREET OPPOSITE LIBRARY.

offended, and no man to whom he was so much indebted, as the Duke of Richmond." In spite of many previous declarations Richmond now developed into a zealous courtier, and soon grew disinclined to all measures of reform. He became extremely unpopular, and his domestic parsimony was frequently contrasted with the profusion of the public money at the ordinance office. On March 14, 1785, his plans for the fortification of Portsmouth and Plymouth were violently attacked in the House of Commons. Pitt, while consenting to their delay, defended Richmond's character. A board of military and naval officers having pronounced favorably upon the plans, Pitt, on February 27, 1786, moved a resolution in favor of effectually securing the Portsmouth and Plymouth dockyards "by a permanent system of fortification founded on the most economical principles," which was defeated by the casting vote of the speaker. In March, 1787, an acrimonious discussion took place between Richmond and the Marquis of Lansdowne during the debate upon the treaty of commerce with France, which put an end to their friendship, and nearly ended in a duel.

In November, 1790, he remonstrated with Pitt and an able and angry letter on Grenville's promotion to the peerage, and declared that this change, "which is avowedly made for the sole purpose of giving the House of Lords another leader," added to his desire of retiring from public business, "which you know I have long had in view." In March, 1791, he dissented from Pitt as to the advisability of "the Russian armament." On May 31, 1792, during the debate on the King's proclamation against seditious writings, Richmond was violently attacked by Lord Lauderdale for his apostasy in the cause of reform. After an altercation Lauderdale challenged the Duke of Richmond, and was himself challenged by General Arnold, but the duel in the former case was averted by the interposition of friends. In November, 1794, Richmond was called as a witness at the trials of Thomas Hardy and John Horne Tooke for high treason, when this letter "on the subject of a parliamentary reform," addressed to Lieutenant-colonel Sharmon, chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the Irish Volunteer delegates, and dated August 15, 1783, in which he insisted that universal suffrage, "together with annual elections," is the only reform that can be effectual and permanent, was read at length. This letter, which became as Erskine said, "the very scripture of all these societies," was originally published in 1783 and passed through a number of editions.

In May, 1802, Richmond characterized the terms of the treaty of peace as humiliating, and condemned the conduct of the war and the lavish expense in subsidising German princes. He spoke for

the last time in the House of Lords on June 25, 1804, during the debate on the second reading of the additional Force Bill, which he condemned as feeble and inadequate measure. He died at Goodwood, Sussex, on December 29, 1806, in the seventy-second year of his age, and was buried in Chichester Cathedral, his body having been first opened and filled with sack lime, according to his directions.

RICHMOND AS A HANDSOME MAN.

Richmond was a remarkably handsome man, with a dignified bearing and graceful and courteous manner. As a politician he was both hasty and ambitious. Though an indifferent speaker, "at the East India House," in his quality of a proprietor, no less than as a peer of parliament at Westminister, he was ever active, vigilant in detecting and exposing abuses, real or imaginary, perpetually harrassing every department with inquiries, and attacking in turn the army, the admiralty, and the treasury. Horace Walpole, who never tired singing Richmond's praises, worshiped his thousand virtues beyond any man's, and declared that he was intrepid and tender, inflexible and humane beyond example. But Burke, while drawing a long and flattering picture of Richmond, expresses his opinion that "your grace dissipates your mind into too great a variety of natural vehemence of your temper, you follow with almost equal passion."

Richmond married, on April 1, 1775, Lady Mary Bruce, the only child of Charles, third earl of Ailesbury and fourth earl of Elgin, by his third wife, Lady Caroline Campbell, only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Argyll. The perfect match, says Walpole, in the world—youth, beauty, riches, alliances and all the blood of the kings from Bruce to Charles II. They are the prettiest couple in England, except the father-in-law and mother.

Richmond was gazetted a major-general on March 9, 1761, lieutenant-general on April 30, 1770, general on November 20, 1782, colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards on July 15, 1795, and field marshal on July 30, 1796. He was elected F. R. S. on December 11, 1755, and F. S. A. on June 6, 1793. He was a patron of literature and of the fine arts, and in March, 1758, opened a gratuitous school for the study of painting and sculptor in a gallery in his garden at White hall, engaging Giovanni Battista Ciprani, the painter, and Joseph Wilton, the sculptor, to direct the instructions of the students. The collection of casts from the antique formed by Richard for this purpose was the first of the kind in England. Some of them eventually came into the possession of the royal Academy. Horace Walpole dedicated to Richmond the fourth volume of his "Anecdotes of Painting," printed at Strawberry Hill in 1771.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The following sketches of how the Fourth of July was celebrated in the early days of Lenox may be of interest.

FROM PITTSFIELD SUN OF JULY, 1809.

On Tuesday, the fourth of July, the anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Lenox, by the scholars of the Academy. At ten o'clock a procession was formed at the Academy, which moved to the Court-house, escorted by Captain Sabin's Company of Infantry, and attended by a band of music. An oration, replete with patriotic and moral sentiments, was there delivered by Mr. Calvin Yale, a member of Lenox Academy. When the exercises were closed, the procession repaired to Mr. Burnham's Inn, where the scholars, accompanied by many young gentlemen of the town and vicinity, partook of an elegant repast, under a pleasant bower prepared for the occasion. After dinner, the following toasts were drunk, under the discharge of cannon:—

1. Columbus, the discoverer of America—His name will be remembered with gratitude by generations yet unborn.
2. George Washington, the political father of these United States—May a recollection of his heroism in the field, and of his decision in the cabinet, be an incitement to imitate his virtues.
3. American Independence—Its celebration this day reminds us of the heroes who bled, and the statesmen who counselled for its establishment.
4. The constitution of the United States—A stupendous fabric of human invention; may it ever be held sacred and inviolate.
5. The general government of the United States—May it be wisely administered, that all who live under it may be united and happy.
6. The officers of the United States, both civil and military—May they so act as to support the Constitution, and promote the best interests of the People.
7. The Union of the States; the only support of our political existence.
8. James Madison. President of the United States.
9. Agriculture and commerce; real sources of emolument to the people of the United States.

10. Infant manufactures—May they be encouraged in proportion to the population and necessities of the country.

11. The American Eagle; having fluttered from the paws of the European Lion, may she ever soar within the atmosphere of our Constitution.

12. Patriotism—May it glow in the breast of every American, and burst into an inextinguishable flame on the first infringement of our national rights.

13. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts; the first in the struggle for Liberty, may she be the last to relinquish the Independence of the Union.

14. The true American; let his noble mind never be enervated by luxury, or submissive to slavery.

15. The American Youth—May they ambitiously emulate the character of being zealous defenders of the Independence for which they bled, and for which they died.

16. Party spirit—A venomous substitute for reason, and the destroyer of sound principles; may it soon recede from the breast of every American.

17. Literary institutions—May they flourish like the bay-tree, and blossom like the rose.

Volunteers.—The Orator of the day.

The rising generation—May magnanimity, liberality, and candor be their ruling principle, and public good their pole-star.

The constitution of the United States—May it never need able supporters and defenders.

Liberty, equality, and the rights of man—A safe guard against civil dissensions, a bulwark to national peace; may they ever continue to breathe forth their pure spirit of benignity, and coextend with the earth.

The young gentlemen of Lenox, worthy patterns of public spirit.

The Preceptor of Lenox Academy; a zealous promoter of the interests of the rising generation—may his scholars ever show him that respect which is due to his extraordinary exertions for their good.

The following account of additional celebration of July 4th, 1809, as given in the contemporaneous press, may still further illustrate early customs:

LENOX CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Lenox, on the 4th inst. with the utmost harmony and festivity. The procession was formed at half past 11 o'clock, a. m., and proceeded

to the Meeting-house, where the usual exercises were performed. The Throne of Grace was addressed with fervency and genuine patriotism, by the Rev. David Perry, of Richmond. An accurate, elegant and genuine republican oration was delivered by Mr. Joseph Donnison. The procession returned to the house of Col. Elijah Northrup, and partook of an elegant dinner, after which the following toasts were drunk, under the discharge of cannon:

1. The day we celebrate—Let posterity hail its annual return as the natal day of a great Republic, and remember that American independence was purchased with their father's blood.
2. The people of the United States—The constitution their guide, independence their motto, and justice their shield.
3. The constitution of the United States—The admiration of the world, and the glory of America.
4. The congress of the United States—Men who know their country's rights, "and knowing, dare maintain."
5. The president of the United States—The patriot and statesman, unchanged in political sentiment; while we are agitated by divisions at home, and oppressed by the unjust Orders and Decrees of the belligerents of Europe, let it be the consolation of America that she has a *Madison* at her head.
6. The vice-president and heads of departments.
7. The memory of George Washington, whose valedictory voice fore-warned us of the Junto, who have lately attempted to dissolve the Union, and alienate one portion of the people and states from the other.
8. Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States—May he long continue to enjoy the merited approbation of his country, and his last days be as happy as his former were useful.
9. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts—May her unavailing opposition cease, and from the great example of the majority of her sisters, learn to discover the genuine principles of government, what are American, and what are European.
10. The executive of Massachusetts—*No alliance* with England; no "unfurling of the Republican banners against the Imperial standard."
11. The Embargo and Non-intercourse laws—England again humbled, while smarting under the lash, she repents; but may the scars forever remind her that American rights are not to be invaded with impunity.
12. The American flag must protect from *impressment* all who sail under it, or no treaty of amity and commerce.
13. The militia of the United States—May they ever remem-

ber, that not by standing armies, but by their bayonets, *traitors* and *enemies* of their country must be chastised.

14. Levi Lincoln, the farmer, the statesman, the patriot, and true republican, whose merits are brightened by federal friction.

15. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.

16. Our brethren who are celebrating this day through the United States and wherever dispersed.

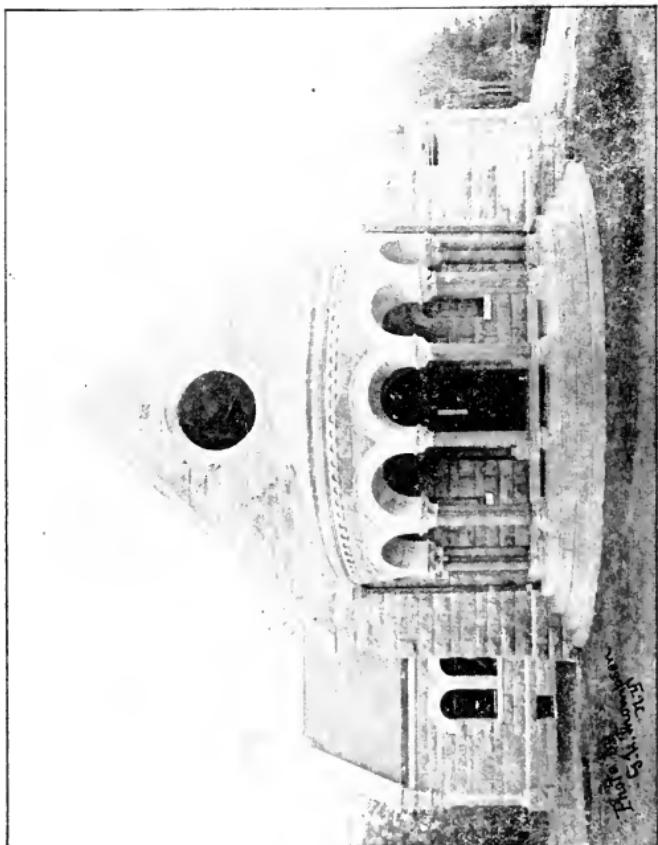
17. The American Fair.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

Modern Federalism, like modern breeches, requires suspenders to keep it up.

The venerable patriot John Adams—His exposure of the wiles of Federalism, merits the approbation of all true Americans.





PARSONS MEMORIAL BUILDING, LENOX.

SKETCH OF RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN NEW LENOX.

The earliest religious work in New Lenox of any continuous character consisted of a Bible Class conducted by Deacon Franklin Pease of the First Congregational Church, Pittsfield, about fifty years ago, at the house of Captain Dewey, nearly opposite the present Parish House. This work developed into a regular Sunday School held in the Hall over the School House, which continued with occasional brief interruptions up to the time of the erection of the Chapel.

In connection with this work there were occasional preaching services conducted principally by pastors of the Methodist Churches of Lenox and Pittsfield, Rev. Messrs. Salisbury, Prindle and Carter; and prayer meetings conducted by the Young Men's Band of the Methodist Society of Pittsfield. A short time previous to the erection of the chapel an effort was made to have regular services as nearly as possible every Sunday evening. These services were inaugurated by Rev. Mr. Mallary, who was subsequently assisted by Rev. Messrs. Grosvenor, Stafford and Ray, all of Lenox.

After the erection of the chapel in 1893 (a full account of which is given elsewhere) services were regularly maintained, two Sundays a month by Rev. Mr. Grosvenor, one Sunday a month by the Young Men's Club of the Methodist Church, Pittsfield, and the fourth Sunday by other workers, usually of the Baptist denomination.

Soon after the arrival of Rev. Harold Arrowsmith as rector of Trinity Church, Lenox, in 1896, more systematic efforts were put forth for organized work, and the general responsibility for the services was assumed by Trinity Parish. For about two years the services were conducted by Mr. Arrowsmith and Rev. Mr. Murray of Lee, with the occasional assistance of others. In 1898 the Rev. F. E. Aitkens was installed as resident minister and morning services were instituted. After a year's service he removed to St. George's, Lee, and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Van Rensselaer, who remained about a year and a half. He was followed by Rev. Frederick Buck who remained nearly a year. He was followed by Rev. C. O. Arnold who is now in charge. About the time of Mr. Arnold's arrival a new and beautiful Parish House was erected by Mr. John E. Parsons. This building is used also as a rectory and has greatly increased the possibilities of useful-

ness for the mission which has now every prospect of a long and brilliant future.

The following extracts from the Pittsfield Sun graphically describe the circumstances of the erection of St. Helena's chapel and the impressions the work made at the time:

PITTSFIELD SUN, September 8, 1892.

One of the grandest days in the history of New Lenox went on record Saturday, the laying of the corner stone of the Union Chapel being erected by John E. Parsons of Lenox and New York. It was a perfect day and ceremony. The services were opened by singing "Rock of Ages," then prayer by Dr. Clymer of Pittsfield, reading of Scripture by Rev. R. D. Mallary of Lenox, singing "I Love Thy Church Oh God," then service by Rev. William M. Grosvenor, reading collect, Apostles Creed and prayer, laying of the corner stone in loving memory of Helen Reed Parsons.

The assembly then listened to short addresses by Rev. Dr. Newton of Pittsfield and Rev. Mr. Stafford of Lenox, singing of doxology and benediction. Mr. Parsons and family with a large circle of friends were present. The chapel is being built of grey stone from the east mountain and will probably be the finest in the country. The floor is of tile with border; the walls inside are buff tile with border and windows of colored glass. It is built with a view to strength, durability and beauty, and with ancient appearance. May the worshippers follow so closely their Saviour that it will be a memorial indeed.

The contents of the box put under the corner stone were as follows: Records of the Union Society, its purposes, members and officers, the date of its foundation and names of persons residing in New Lenox and vicinity September 3, 1892, name of architect, contractor of masonry, carpenter and foreman. Papers: The New York Daily Tribune, Herald, World, Sun, Times, Evening Post, Observer, August 25, 1892; the New York Illustrated American, August 20, 1892; The Evangelist, August 25, 1902; The Boston Daily Globe, September 3, 1892; The Boston Daily Herald, September 3, 1902; Berkshire County Eagle, September 2, 1892; Berkshire Evening Eagle, September 3, 1892; The Pittsfield Sun, September 1, 1892; The Weekly Journal, August 31, 1892.

April 27, 1893.

Workmen have begun this week laying the tile floor in the Parsons memorial chapel at New Lenox. The beautiful stained glass windows were put in last week. One of them has the initial

"P" in the glass and is a memorial window. The chapel is built of grey stone on a foundation laid deep and strong, in fact they seem to be strong enough for a structure ten times the size. The interior walls are buff brick, the woodwork, oak. A 500-pound bell has arrived and will go into the tower in a few days.

It was expected it could be dedicated in May but the death of Phillips Brooks postpones the ceremony until his successor is chosen. Mr. Parsons is doing great things for the neighborhood of Lenox, having bought property in Curtisville to be prepared for the reception of city children of the fresh air fund, and fitted up in Lenox Dale a reading room with the post-office in the same building.

June 8, 1893.

From Greylock to Monument Mountain, fifty miles or more, is the extent of the view north and south from the little station at New Lenox. On the east is October Mountain, with Roaring Brook rushing down its side, and in a narrow ravine holding the famous Tory's Cave. Legend has it that here some half-dozen of the revolutionary tories found a safe retreat, being fed by friends. The cave is nearly filled up now, but the grand old mountain stands, yielding her secrets to no one, firm and true; and keeping guard over the quiet little settlement on which it seems to look with entire satisfaction.

John E. Parsons, lawyer, of New York and Lenox, has always taken a warm interest in New Lenox. Fourteen years ago, he became interested in the Sunday school here, and since then his help and encouragement have always been willingly given. His daughter, Helen Reed Parsons, was his energetic assistant in many a good work. In loving memory of her the New Lenox chapel has been built; strong, as she was strong in goodness, beautiful as her life was beautiful, and non-sectarian, as she gave her help freely to all alike.

The building will be dedicated this month, with three services, one by the children. Everything is nearly complete. The pews of solid oak are in place, and the chapel will seat 200 people. The handsome Tiffany windows are in with the exception of a large round one at the rear of the room and Bryan O'Laughlin's men of Pittsfield are putting the last touches to the hard-wood finishings. The oak lecturn, chancel lamp of solid brass and chancel chairs have arrived and will soon be in order. Several valuable gifts have been received, a font and solid communion service from Mr. Parsons' friends among them. There is talk of a memorial window to Miss Parsons, to come from the New Lenox people, and other donations will make the furnishings of the chapel, as the structure itself is, in every way complete.

In the library room, reached by an outside entrance and also from the chapel, work is nearly done. The room is 14 by 14 feet in size, of Nova Scotia buff brick to match the chapel, with deep red trimmings. The wood-work is all oak. A comfortable fireplace fills one side and is flanked by oak book shelves. The floor is oak and will be covered by a handsome rug. The lights are made especially for the room, of solid brass, and oak tables and easy chairs are to make this a most delightful room.

Mrs. Parsons' gardener is to personally superintend the laying out of the grounds of the chapel. The lot contains half an acre and has been beautifully graded. The walks are laid and flowers will soon blossom around the edifice; particularly at the west, just under the tower where the 500 pound bell hangs. Master Oscar Hutchinson, who, by the way, has been a most earnest observer of the building every day since the corner stone was laid, sent the first peal from the new bell; ringing down the valley, and it is declared that at sunrise on the dedication day the same hand will set the bell gladly ringing. The chapel is in all ways fire-proof, is built by Dodge & Devanney of Pittsfield in the most solid manner from a handsome grey stone quarried on M. P. Gaylord's farm, and will cost, when complete, fully \$15,000. Mr. Rathbun was the architect and he has given the people an everlasting place of comfort, security and beauty.

July 6, 1893.

At 4 o'clock Friday morning the 550-pound bell in the new chapel at New Lenox woke the people of that locality and told them that the day had come, so long looked forward to, when the final beauty was to be added to this memorial building—the blessing of God.

For days the people had been busy adorning the chapel with flowers and greens, and at 11 o'clock, when the exercises commenced, the place was a bower of beauty, made so by loving ones in glad acknowledgement of the handsome gift that they had received. The history and description of the chapel has been given in the Sun. It is well known that Mr. John E. Parsons has erected the building in tender memory of his daughter, Helen Reed Parsons, who died of typhoid fever, contracted while on a visit in the South. The chapel is now complete in all its furnishings, and there have been several valuable presents received, among them a silver and gold communion set from the family with whom Miss Parsons was visiting in the South. The altar was covered with daisies and hydrangeas. In the front of the arch, which was elaborately festooned with laurel, hung a large, open star of daisies

in the center of which was suspended a wreath of roses. Wilted roses and ferns were used in quantity about the chapel and in the library. A good likeness of Miss Parsons has been hung in the latter room, and it was wound with roses, as was also the picture of Phillips Brooks. The fireplace was filled with ferns and roses, and the windows were decorated.

The chapel and library were filled to overflowing when the services began at 11 o'clock, people being present from Pittsfield, Lenox, Stockbridge and Great Barrington. The service opened with the 1061st hymn, "Jerusalem the Golden," and was followed by the Episcopal dedication service, Rev. Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge reading the psalms and lesson, and Rev. Mr. Grosvenor of Lenox the collects and prayers. After the hymn, "Nearer, My God to Thee," Rev. Dr. Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, preached the sermon from I. Thessalonians, fifth chapter, tenth verse: "Who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with him."

To a great many in the congregation it seemed almost as though time had turned backward and they were once more listening to the beloved bishop of Massachusetts. Rev. Arthur Brooks has a great resemblance to his brother, though lacking something of the latter's great height and strength. The voice is the same, even to the occasional correction, and though not equalling Bishop Brooks, he is a very rapid talker. The face, the gestures, the wonderful light in the eyes, are very like, and there is the same deep thought and earnestness of the elder brother. Dr. Brooks said in part:

St. Paul always endeavored to convey in a single word or sentence the idea he wished to impress upon his hearers. He wished the thought to be perfectly plain and was willing to go over the picture again and again but he wished the impression to be perfect. The Bible is a picture gallery, with every picture complete, and each one fitted for a special time. The picture I wish to bring before you is the ever-presence of God, and the great thought of association. It should be that when men meet together they should grow better, not worse. Man dreads to be alone and only when he is in touch with his fellow-men is he at his best. So this chapel stands for a place where men can meet in the best way, in purity and goodness. The chapel is non-sectarian, it bids all welcome, and makes no distinction of creed or belief. We always dread having our young go into the world, we fear its temptations. Character is formed by association, and if we see that good associations are around our children we need not fear. This chapel is a good place for young and old. The nearer a man gets to God the nearer he gets to mankind.

Association breeds association. When a man is in his chapel he is a member of a great family, not in a cell by himself. This association makes life worth living. We touch men on all sides, in the business, in society, why not in religion? A man will be better in every way who goes to church. This idea of association is the key Christ gave us with which to unlock the gate of heaven. The question is asked why need we die? We all dread what we call great sundering of associations but this is really the strengthening of them. There is no perfect association without suffering, no great joy without pain. We need the storm to appreciate the blue sky just behind it, and so death brings us nearer to God and nearer our loved ones. There is no greater blessing to a community than a good church. I would sooner see a man without a home than without a church. May this day be a day of great beauty and joy, because "the joy of the Lord is your strength."

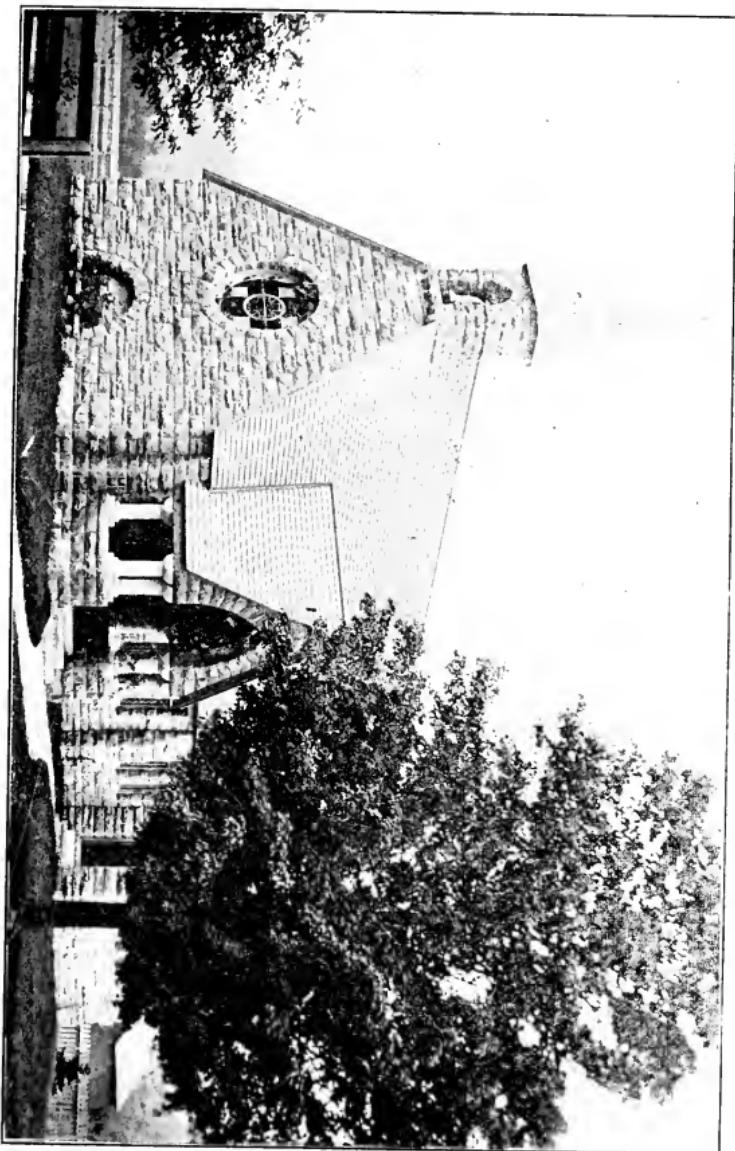
ST. HELENA CHAPEL, JULY 6.

The ladies of New Lenox certainly know how to entertain strangers within their gates, and the lunch, which was spread under the tents on Mr. Oscar Hutchinson's lawn, was a feast indeed. Everyone was well served and not a soul went hungry from the tables. A shower came after the dinner, during the afternoon service, but no one was inconvenienced.

Prof. Monroe of Albany, organist at the Episcopal church in Lenox, played in the morning and a choir of 20 voices sang the hymns in an excellent manner. In the afternoon the music at the children's praise service was under the charge of Miss Almeda Hutchinson and the children sang splendidly under her direction. Miss Stella Hutchinson had charge of the recitations, and the little ones showed careful training. Miss Stella Hutchinson also gave the address of welcome, and all who have heard this clever elocutionist know how well it was done.

Dr. Newton talked to the Sunday school and thoroughly delighted them with lessons from Bunyan's "Holy War" and the temptations from Eyegate, Eagate and Hellgate Hill. A great many think Dr. Newton at his best when talking to children, and the young and old alike gather a great many good lessons from his talks at such times. He is very popular in New Lenox and a great many hope to hear him often at the chapel in the future.

The evening service was conducted by Rev. I. T. Stafford, and there were addresses by Rev. R. DeWitt Mallary of Lenox and Rev. Dr. Clymer of Pittsfield. The chapel was crowded and at this evening service the music was particularly good, Miss Stella Hutchinson



ST. HELENA'S CHAPEL, NEW LENOX.

son singing a soprano solo and Mr. Bolter of Lenox, tenor, sang an excellent "Ave Maria."

The thanks of a great many are due to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, who so kindly opened their home to all out of town people and made pleasant the hours of waiting for trains. All the arrangements for the day were perfect, and every one congratulates New Lenox, both on her possession of a handsome chapel and the goodly fellowship which prevails.



SOLDIERS IN REVOLUTIONARY AND CIVL WARS.

REVOLUTIONARY OFFICERS.

LENOX.

Brigadier General John Patterson, Colonel Caleb Hyde, Adjutant William Walker.

RICHMOND.

Colonel Miles Powell, Colonel David Rosseter, Major Thomas Lusk, Major Oliver Root, Major Aaron Rowley.

LENOX SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Elijah Allen, Samuel Allen, Barzillai Andrus, Elias Armstrong, John Aumor.

Matthew Butler, Lyman Barber, Roswell Ballard, Elisha Bangs, Lemuel Barlow, Samuel Barney, Oliver Benlding, Thomas Benedict, Bunman Benson, Peter Berry, David Birge, Jesse Bishop, Joel Blinn, Solomon Blinn, Silas Blinn, Daniel Bonge, Samuel Boyd, Oliver Beldeu, Oliver Belden, Jr.

Levi Carr, Daniel Canfield, Caleb Carver, Ephraim Cary, John Case, Silvanus Chadwick, Christopher Chester, James Churchill, Bildad Clark, David Clark, Jesse Clark, John Clements, William Coan, John Coats, Ashbell Collins, Lemuel Collins, Eliakim Colver, Raphael Cook, Asa Cooper, John Coonroyd, David Cowdrey, Jediah Crittenden, Seymour Crittenden, Stephen Crittenden, Thomas Crittenden, Timothy Crittenden, Caleb Culver, Samuel Culver, Daniel Curtis, David Curtis, Joel Curtis.

Israel Dancy, Paul Dewey, Solomon Davis, Elijah Dewey, Charles Dibble, Israel Dibble, William Dillingham, Joshua Doane, David Dunbar, Samuel Dunbar, Jr., Joseph Dwight.

Elijah Edwards, John Ellis.

Samuel Filsey, Jonathan Foot, Thomas Foster, Dayton Fuller.

Elijah Gates, Seth Gibbs, Allen Goodrich, Ashbel Goodrich, Ashley Goodrich, Gilbert Goodrich, Jacob Goodrich, Lemuel Goodrich, Samuel Goodrich, Noah Goodrich, John Grace, Elisha Gripion, David Gray, John Gray, Isaiah Gray, James Guthrie, Joseph Guthrie, Samuel Guthrie.

Thomas Hale, Matthias Hall, Miles Hall, Watkins Hall, Asa Hamlin, Joseph Hamlin, Asahel Hawkins, Levi Hatch, Moses Hay,

Benjamin Hewitt, Jedediah Hewitt, Jeremiah Hewitt, John Hewitt, Lodowich Hewitt, Eliada Hickok, Cyremus Hill, David Hinds, Isaac House, Ephraim Hollister, Jesse Hollister, Joseph Hollister, William Hollister, Jabez Howland, John Hoyt, Thomas Hudson, Jeremiah Hull, Benjamin Hunt, Silas Hurlbut, Andrew Hyde, Caleb Hyde, Charles Hyde.

William Ingersoll, Oliver Isbel, Isaac Isaacs.

Samuel Jerome, Edward Johnson, Michael Johnson, ——ing Johnson.

—miel Keith, Patrick Kelly, James Kilby.

Aquila Landers, Asahel Landers, Ebenezer Landers, Joseph Landers, Peleg Landers, Richard Larabee, George Leonard, Job Leonard, John Lewis, James Livingston, Charles Lewis, Curtis Lewis, John Lewis.

Johnathan Malthy, William Maltby, Israel Markham, Gershom Martindale, Stephen Martindale, William Martindale, Patrick McKeown, Samuel Merriman, William Merry, Daniel Messenger, Isaac Morse, John Morell.

Josiah Newell, John North, Job Northrop, Caleb Northrop, Elijah Northrup.

Isaac Olds, Jeremiah Osborn, Robert Owen.

George Parker, Linus Parker, Rufus Parker, Samuel Phipps, Prosper Polly, Abel Pond, Phineas Pond, Silas Pond, Amos Porter, Raphael Porter, Asa Presto.

Abijah Richards, James Richards, Jonas Root.

Ziza Sabine, Jacob St. John, Aquila Sanders, Zacheus Sandford, David Sears, Asha Sedgwick, Perez Simmons, Amos Smith, Simeon Smith, Thomas Steel, Paul Stephens, Charles Stewart, Amos Stoddard, Philo Stoddard, Enos Stone, Peleg Stone, Gustavus Stoughton, Horatio Strong, Lemuel Suffield.

Berijah Taylor, Ezra Tillson, Nathaniel Tobey, John Treat, Thomas Treat, Timothy Treat, Timothy Tuttle.

Caleb Walker, William Walker, Samuel Walner, Silas Walton, William Warner, Jason Warren, Timothy Way, William Wells, Henry Wensey, Caleb West, Levi West, Ebenezer Whalon, Ebenezer Wheden, Richard Whitney, John Willard, Simon Willard, Peter Wise, David Wood, Moses Wood, Andrew Wright, Timothy Wright, Gad Woodruff, Simon Woodward.

Josiah Yale, Noah Yale.

RICHMOND SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

Simeon Ackley.

John Bacon, William Banks, Alexander Barnard, David Beers, John Bemis, Stephen Benton, S. Comstock Betts, Samuel Brewer,

Benjamin Britten, John Brown, Nathaniel Brown, William Brown, Freedom Burdick.

Silas Callender, Simeon Carpenter, Joshua Chamberlain. Samuel Chamberlain, Amaziah Chappell, Joshua Chase, Ashahel Chittenden, Isaac Cogswell, Levi Cogswell, Nathan Cogswell, Samuel Cogswell, Reuben Cogswell, John Collins, Dan Collins. Levi Cook, Pitman C. Cook, John Crocker, Elisha Crippens, Levi Crittenden, William Crittenden, Barnet Curn.

Nathan Dart, John Dudley.

Bethuel Finney, Ansel Fox, Hubbard Fox, Jeremiah Fuller, James Ford.

James Olmstead Gates, David Gates, John Garvey, Alexander Gaston, David Gaston, Thomas Gaston, William Gaston, Richard Giudings, Samuel Goodrich, Isaiah Gray, John Gurney.

Samuel Hackley, Daniel Hall, Jonathan Halley, Asa Hamblin, Abraham Hand, Daniel Hand, Isaac Herrick, John Herrick, Seba Higley, Ambrose Hill, Arumah Hill, Elisha Hill, Frederick Hill, Shadrack Hill, Titus Hill, Jr., Robert Hillock, Thomas Hillock, Elijah Hollister, Joseph Holly, Nathaniel Holly.

Benjamin Ingham.

Robert Kasson, Robert Knowlton.

William Long, James Linsey, Jacob Luke, William Lusk.

John Matthews, Ebenezer Martin, John McKerley, Isaac Merrick, Eleazar Miller, Richard Minor, Hugh Mitchell, Micah Mudgen, Elijah Norton.

Joel Osborn, Thomas Osborn, Barnabas Otis.

Asa Parmelee, Rufus Parmelee, Jacob Pettibone, Barzillai Phelps, Francis Plummer, Samuel Porter.

Joseph Raymond, William Raymond, Jacob Redington, Ishmael Richards, Joseph Richards, James Riley, Edward Robinson, David Rosseter, Elathan Rosseter, Noah Rosseter, Zenas Root, Aaron Rowley, David Rowley, Moses Rowley, Richmond Rowley, Seth Rowley, Sylvester Rowley, Thomas Rowley.

Roger Savage, Thomas Scott, Thomas Scott, Jr., William Skeele, Eben Smith, Thomas Smith (negro), Solomon Solomon, Stephen Squire, Jonathan Stoddard.

Henry Talmage, George Tanners, Samuel Taylor, Isaiah Tilden, Paul Topping, Daniel Tubbs.

Joseph Welch, Walter Welch, John Wilcox, David Williams, Frederick Williams, Ebenezer Williams, Thomas Williams, Gideon Wood.

LENOX IN THE CIVIL WAR.

Alexander Adams, Jacob Adams, James Anderson.

Thomas Back, Ransom Bailey, Charles G. Bangs, Morris Barry, Henry J. Bliss, Arthur J. Bliven, Charles J. Bliven, John Broderick,



MAIN STREET, LENOX.

Michael Broderick, Crowell H. Brooks, Edward Brown, William D. Buchnam, James B. Bull, Willard L. Burkett.

Barnes E. Carey, Franklin Carpenter, Noble Carrothers, Henry J. Carter, Alonzo Clark, Obed Coffin, Charles G. Coleman, Elbridge Collamer, Lewis E. Collins, Peter Come, Thomas Conners, Albert D. Cook, David Cote, Mark H. Cottrell, Oliver Cottrell, John Crooks, Patrick Cummings, John H. Curtis.

William E. Donnelly, William Doren, Michael Doyle, William H. Drown.

Hugo Ensminger.

Hiram Farling, Joseph Fisher.

John Godson.

John Hall, Walter Hammett, James Hartley, Benjamin F. Hastings, Thomas Henry, Henry P. Hines, William Hogan, George Holbrook, Charles M. Hollen, William Hunt, Frank Hurst.

Thomas Jackson, William H. Jennie, William L. Jennie.

John Kearsley, John King.

Jerry Lahee, James Larkins, John Lassure, John Leahey, Saybrooke Lee.

Henry R. McCullock, John McDonough, Luke McGrath, William McGrath, John S. McKibbon, John Mahony, Charles O. Maine, George Manning, Augustus N. Martin, Jacob Martin, John Mason, John Menning, Henry N. Merry, Alfred Michael, James Miles, Henry Miller, Daniel Morrissey, Samuel H. Myers.

Isaac J. Newton, Albert H. Northrop.

Theron F. Parker, Edwin W. Parsons, William H. Parsons, Charles F. Patterson, Solomon E. Peck, Charles W. Perry, Edward J. Perry, George G. Peters, Ogden H. Planke, Elijah Plass, Edward Porter, Peter H. Pruyn.

Daniel Reardon, Edward M. Reynolds, Hugh Riordan.

Henry M. Sabine, Julius Schoder, Daniel A. Sedgwick, William D. Sedgwick, Darius See, William H. Sheffield, Joseph M. Sherman, Patrick Shields, Alexander Smith, Chauncey W. Smith, William A. Spaulding, Antoine Steinhardt, William R. Sterrett, Joseph Stumph.

Henry D. Thomas, John Thompson, Henry R. Tucker.

Charles Van Allen, John E. Vasburgh.

Benjamin D. Wade, Charles J. Wade, Henry W. Wade, George F. Waterman, Samuel Weever, Amos D. Whittaker, Ames Whittaker, Garrett H. Whittaker, Charles E. Wink.

Charles E. A. —— .

RICHMOND IN THE CIVIL WAR.

John Carey, Edward W. Chapin, Araid L. Chapman, Joseph P. Chapman, Henry F. Chamberlain, Robert B. Chamberlain, Wallace

Chamberlain, Horace Church, Michael M. Clapper, Nicholas Conley, Albert D. Cook, John Crocker.

Franklin J. Dickerson.

Peter Gorman.

Simon Hoofmyer.

John H. Jones.

Lorenzo S. Knapp.

Amidie Lagueness, George W. Lane, William E. Lane, William Linen, Charles D. Lynch, Edwin E. Lynch, John Lynch, John D. Lynch.

Francis Madison, Alfred Markham, Charles Markham, Henry P. Merrill, Wells B. Morgan, Edward Morrison.

Henry C. Nichols, Edward H. Norton.

David Perry, John Plass, Michael Plass.

Charles M. Renshaw, John H. Richards, Abram Rossiter, William M. Rossiter.

Frank Slasson, Romanzo Stevens, Philip Sullivan, Howard K. Swift.

Thomas Toben, William H. Tyler.

Revello H. Vallinger, Albert Van Bramer.

Charles H. Walker, Silas D. Webster, Wells E. Wheldon, Benjamin C. Wilbur, Charles Wilcox, Charles Woodward, Charles L. Woodworth.



STATE AND COUNTY OFFICIALS.

LENOX OFFICIALS.

Sheriff—Caleb Hyde, 1781.

County Clerks—Charles Sedgwick, 1821; Henry W. Taft, 1856.

Treasurers—Caleb Hyde, 1810; Joseph Tucker, 1813; George J. Tucker, 1847.

Senators—Azariah Eggleston, 1807-08-09; William P. Walker, 1810-11; William Walker, 1815; Caleb Hyde, 1816, 18, 19, 20; Charles Mattoon, 1828; Henry H. Cook, 1844, 1853; William Phelps, 1849, 1858; Joseph Tucker, 1866; Richard Goodman, 1871; Thomas Post, 1899-1901.

RICHMOND OFFICIAL.

Senator—David Rosseter, 1799-1800.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM LENOX.

David Rosseter, 1773; John Patterson, 1774; Captain Caleb Hyde, 1775; Major Caleb Hyde, Charles Debbie, 1776; Israel Dewey, Esq., 1780; Elias Willard, 1782; Enos Stone, 1783; William Walker, Esq., 1784; John Patterson, Esq., 1784; Captain Enos Stone, 1786; William Walker, Esq., 1787; Lemuel Collins, 1788; John Stoughton, 1790; William Walker, Esq., 1791; Caleb Hyde, Esq., 1792; Elijah Gates, 1793; William Walker, Esq., 1794-95; Azariah Eggleston, Esq. 1796-99; Joseph Govwin, 1800-01; Captain Enos Stone, 1802; Elijah Northrop, 1803; Thomas Brown, 1804; Oliver Belden, Jr., 1805-06; Josiah Newell, 1807; Amasa Gleason, 1808; Oliver Belden, 1809; Oliver Belden, Jr., Daniel Williams, Jr., 1810; Daniel Williams, Jr., 1811; William P. Walker, Daniel Williams, Jr., 1812; Daniel Williams, Jr., 1813; William P. Walker, Daniel Williams, Jr., 1814; Caleb Hyde, 1815; Oliver Belden, Daniel Collins, 1816; Elijah Northrop, 1817; Asher Sedgwick, 1818-19; Charles Matsen, 1820-21; Daniel Williams, Charles Worthington, 1827; Charles Worthington, 1828; Oliver Peck, 1829-30; James W. Robbins, 1831; Lyman Judd, 1832-33; Caleb Belden, 1834-45; George J. Tucker, 1836-37; William A. Phelps, 1838; Henry H. Cook, 1839-40; William A. Phelps, 1841; Major S. Wilson, 1842-44; Isaac Comstock, 1845; Erastus Dewey, 1848; William S. Tucker, 1849; Hiram Pettee, 1850; M. S. Wilson, 1851; Eli Richmond, 1852; William O. Curtis, 1853; Charles Bangs, 1854; William A. Phelps, 1855; Horatio N.

Sears, 1856; James H. Collins, 1857; Henry W. Bishop, 1860; Thomas Post, 1863, 1866, 1882, 1887, 1897; Albert Langdon, 1869; Edward McDonald, 1870; George O. Peck, 1872; William D. Curtis, 1875; H. N. Cook, 1878; Chauncey Sears, 1885; William Mahanna, 1890; John M. Johnson 1903.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM RICHMOND.

Captain Elijah Brown, 1775; Captain James Gates, 1777; Comstock Betts, 1779; Nathaniel Bishop, 1780; William Lusk, 1782-84; Nathaniel Bishop, Esq., 1785; William Lusk, 1786-87; Nathaniel Bishop, Esq., 1788-89; William Lusk, Esq., 1790; Nathaniel Bishop, Esq., 1791-95; Dr. Hugo Burghardt, 1796-97; David Rosseter, Esq., 1798-99; Nathan Pierson, 1800; Hugo Burghardt, Esq., 1801; Zachariah Pierson, Esq., 1802; Noah Rosseter, Esq., 1803; Zachariah Pierson, Esq., 1804; Noah Rosseter, Esq., 1805; Zachariah Pierson, Esq., 1806-07; Hugo Burghardt, 1808; Noah Rosseter, 1809; Absalom Ford, 1810; Ebenezer Hotchkin, 1811; Hugo Burghardt, 1812; Russell Griffin, 1813; Hugo Burghardt, 1815-17, 1820; Nathan Pierson, 1822-23; William S. Leadbetter, 1824, 1826; Linus Hall, 1827; Erastus Rowley, 1828-29; John Sherrill, 1830-31; Eleazer Williams, 1832-33; John L. Plummer, 1834-35; Lewis C. Sherrill, 1836; Samuel Gates, 1837; George W. Kniffin, 1838; Daniel D. Kendall, 1839; Seneca Pattee, 1840; Samuel Gates, 1841; Henry Werden, 1842; Eli Richmond, 1843; William Pierson, 1844; John Sherrill, 1845; Walter Cook, 1846; Samuel Bartlett (to fill vacancy), 1846; George W. Kniffin, 1850; Samuel Bartlett, 1851; William H. Nichols, 1852; Stephen R. Gay, 1853; Stephen R. Benton, 1854; Henry B. Stephens, 1855; Selden Jennings, 1864; Henry H. Cook, 1868; Samuel M. Reynolds, 1879; William H. Sherrill, 1901.



BERKSHIRE COUNTY, ENGLAND.

The name Berkshire appears to be derived from the word Berroc, which means "box tree." In other words, Berkshire, was the shire, which was characterized by the abundance of box trees growing in it.

This county lies midway between London, the seat of English politics and trade, and Oxford, the principal educational seat, and forms a connecting link between the two. Its principal towns are Reading and Windsor. The castle of Windsor, having been for so many centuries the seat of the royal palace, Berkshire is intimately associated with the principal events in English history.

To go back to the ages of legend, within its limits lies the traditional place where St. George is said to have slain the dragon, which still bears the name of Dragon Hill. Coming down to the historic period, this county was invaded by the Belgians and Aquitanians led by Divitiacus, of whom we read in Cæsar's Commentaries. This indirectly led to Cæsar's invasion of England and the bringing of England within the influence of Roman civilization, and it was within the limits of Berkshire County that the celebrated battle of Saint Albans was fought which led to the subjugation of England. At about this period was also fought in the same vicinity the battle of Nettleton in which Cymbeline figured, a subject familiar to all readers of Shakespeare. Berkshire County became a part of what was known as Britannia Prima, and within its borders was a great deal of luxury and aristocracy during the Roman occupancy, and Silchester, the chief walled city of Roman Brittain, was within the borders of this county. Speen Hill in this vicinity is mentioned in the account of the travels of the Roman emperor, Antonius. Relics of the Roman period are frequently discovered. Recently a Roman coin was found in the mouth of a skeleton which was excavated, it being the custom in those days to place a coin with everybody which was interred to pay for its transportation over the River Styx, the home of the departed.

After the Romans abandoned England, Berkshire County became part of the Saxon kingdom of Wessex, and the old Roman castle of Silchester furnished the stones out of which the Abbey of Reading was constructed, Reading, which is now the chief city of Berkshire, was the principal seat of traffic in this region in the time of the Saxons. It was founded by the Radings family, whose name was

subsequently contracted to Reading and afterwards to Reed. The Reed family has always been prominent in the annals of Berkshire. Many of the early Saxon kings bear this name, Afred, meaning the shrewd Reed, and Aethelred, meaning the good Reed. Later on the celebrated Robin Reedsdale, well known to readers of "The Last of the Barons," by Bulwer, was one of the great champions of the cause of the people. The members of the Reed family are found from an early period as High Sheriffs of this county, and for many years have been members of the peerage. A member of this branch of the family came in the Seventeenth century to Woburn, Mass., and some of his descendants settled in Windsor from whom most of the Reeds of the Massachusetts Berkshire are descended.

During the Anglo-Saxon period, the wars between the kingdoms of Mercia and Wessex were fought in what was even then called the Berkshire Hills. When Saint Augustine came as a missionary from Rome to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity, on the conversion of the king of Wessex, Birinus became the first bishop of Berkshire in 634. Ina, king of Wessex, founded a school at Rome for the purpose of giving advanced education to the most promising youths, and taxed his subjects for its support, and this, curiously enough, was the origin of what was afterwards known as Peter's Pence, a tax paid to the Pope, which had so much to do with the Reformation. In 827, under Egbert, the king of this region, the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were united and England became a nation. In 871 the Danes invaded England and came to Reading, where, being attacked by Ethelred and Alfred, they fell back to Ashdown, which is also in this county, and there was fought the battle which led to the ultimate union of the Saxons and the Danes, and the preservation of England as a separate and individual kingdom. The last Saxon earl of Wessex, which includes Berkshire, was the last Saxon king, namely, Harold, who was slain at the battle of Hastings. It was in this region that the great Abbey of Abingdon, the principal Saxon religious establishment, was founded as early as 675. The celebrated Dunstan figured to a considerable extent in the history of this Abbey. The Varungarians, well known to the readers of Scott's "Robert of Paris," were mostly from Berkshire county, being Saxons, who fled in despair from William the Conqueror to become Crusaders and do the unique work for which their band has been so long celebrated. William the Conqueror passed through Berkshire on his way from Hastings to London. During the troubulous days which succeeded the time of William I., this county figured largely, especially in the time of King Stephen and the civil wars.

The county remained at rest during the earlier part of Richard the First's reign, but after his departure for Palestine the ambition of his brother John led to further broils in which Windsor also shared, for Earl John after calling a meeting at Reading in 1191 the nobles and clergy of the Kingdom, and having vainly attempted to bring about a meeting with the Chief Justice during the King's absence, followed him from Windsor Castle to London, and compelled him to resign the custodianship of Windsor. Richard's adherents rose against the usurpation of power by the Earl and besieged Windsor Castle and took it. Thereupon John fell to France, and the fortress was held by Eleanor the Queen. Eventually John became king and spent much of his time at Windsor and made many marches thence through Berkshire on his way to Reading. He seems to have lived well and studied well. A direction is found that there should be sent to him two small casks of good wine to Windsor and also the *Romance of the History of England*. It was on a small island in the Thames, opposite the field called Runnymede and immediately beyond the southeast boundary of Berkshire, and within sight of Windsor Castle, that the Great Charter of English liberty was signed. Even as late as Queen Elizabeth's day, the Vicar of Henley was allowed an extra salary to atone for the danger of passing through the thickets of Berkshire.

As the county has several towns each with a special history, it means best, at this point, to pause a moment to note the associations of the various important centres, first, Wallingford.

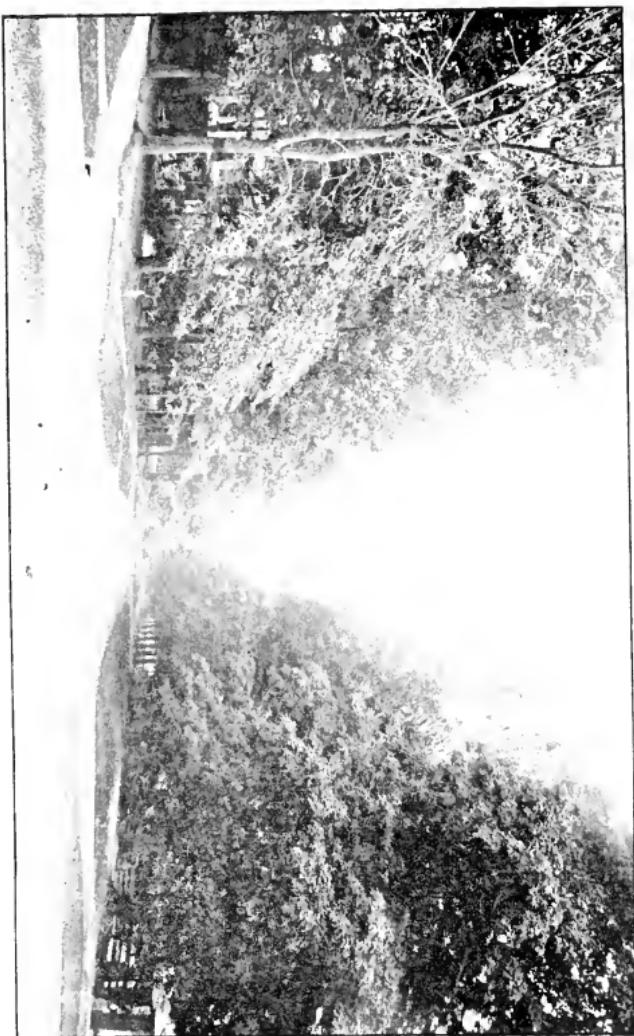
The castle at Wallingford was a fortress all through British time. The earthen camp of the Celts had been altered by the Romans; in the ancient walls there seems to have been Roman masonry. The Saxons erected here wooden buildings defended by stockades. Under the Normans a more permanent castle was erected, being finished in 1071, and this took a large share in the continual strife of the period. Here Henry the Third held court with royal hospitality. During his reign it passed into the hands of the barons and was occupied in 1262 by Simon De Montford to whose efforts the permanent securing of the liberties granted by the Magna Charter, were so largely due, and who may almost be called the father of the liberties of English speaking peoples.

After De Montford fled to France, the castle again returned to the royal party, but after the battle of Lewes, the King and others were imprisoned there. In due time, Edward, the First, succeeded to the throne and his son, the Prince of Wales, took possession of the castle and lived there. He gave it to one of the haughtiest and worst of his favorites, Gaveston. A tournament was held to inaugurate the appointment. It was at this tournament that he ad-

dressed the Earl of Warwick as the "Wild boar of the Ardenes." He soon died by violence, and then Wallingford Castle became the possession of another favorite, Despencer, and after his fall was held by Isabella, the Queen. For a long time after this, Wallingford Castle was made the possession of the Prince of Wales, who was called Lord of Wallingford. On the death of the Black Prince, it passed to his son, Richard, and here resided the fair maid of Kent and here as his widow after nine years of mourning died and was buried. Richard the Second, after his farewell from his girl Queen at Windsor in 1399, placed her in the fortress of Wallingford. After the King had become a prisoner to Henry of Bolingbroke, his Queen placed herself at the head of an army in Berkshire and laid hold of Windsor, but she was herself taken prisoner and held for a long time in close restraint. Henry the Fourth gave the castle to Thomas Chaucer, the son of the poet, who was also speaker of the House of Commons. Henry the Fifth bestowed the Castle on his Queen, and his son, afterwards Henry the Sixth, was entrusted to the care of the Earl of Warwick to be taught and instructed in his duties at Wallingford in the summer and at Windsor in the winter.

Wallingford Castle figured largely in the time of Henry VIII., and subsequently in the civil wars at the time of Cromwell, its occupant being beheaded by Henry VIII. on the charge of making love to Anne Boleyn, and the castle being turned by Cromwell into a state's prison. Donnington in the immediate vicinity, was one of the last places to be surrendered by the Loyalists under Charles I to Cromwell.

Second, Windsor, which as the seat of royal power for so many centuries, is the mostly widely known of all the towns of Berkshire, and from the well known poem of Pope is enshrined in the memories of all readers of English literature. Windsor was a name derived from the words Windle shore as it lies on the bank of the river Windle; and has been connected from an early date with the regal power. Windsor Castle was constructed by Edward the Confessor as a votive offering, for the remission of his sins and those of his father, mother, and ancestors. Henry I. summoned all his nobles there and was married to his second wife, at which time this singular episode occurred; the Archbishop of Canterbury claimed the right to perform the marriage, and being so furious at being prevented from so doing, he was scarce restrained from striking off the king's crown. Henry II. built part of the king's castle, and Henry III. added more to it. It was due to the suggestions of David, king of Scotland, and John of France, who were captured in



VILLAGE STREET IN LENOX.

the battle of Crecy, that the castle was enlarged, the money for its reconstruction being obtained from their ransoms.

Here he buried Philippa, Queen of Edward 3d, and Jane Seymour the one wife of Henry 8th, who seems never to have offended him. Here rests James of Scotland, and here side by side are buried Edward IV. and Richard III., united at least in death. They are referred to in the well known lines of Pope:

"Here o'er the martyr King, the marble weeps,
While fast beside him once feared Edward sleeps.
The grave unites, where e'en the great find rest
And blended lie the oppressor and the oppressed."

In 1348 the celebrated society of the King's Garter was founded here, and the king's bed was adorned with this emblem. Here it was that the celebrated saying originated

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

During the wars of the Roses in the 15th century and the stirring times of the Reformation in the 16th, Windsor Castle was often the storm centre. In fact as the place where Katherine of Arragon was first approached by the ambassadors of Henry VIII. for conference as to a possible divorce, it may be called the birth place of the political side of the English Reformation. Still despite the frequency of these disturbing factors the town grew and prospered, and in 1629, its streets were paved and some attention was paid to cleanliness. Obstructions to the thoroughfare, such as carts and blocks and heaps of stones, were ordered to be removed, swine were not permitted to wander loose in the market place, and washing was prohibited in the streets. The Puritanism of the age was becoming more marked; fines of one shilling and upwards were inflicted, as for instance for absence from church, for tippling in service time, and the like, and soon again Windsor became the theatre of politico-religious war, and in the time of Charles I., Mr. Bagshawe reported to the House of Commons that troops of horses and wagons of ammunition had assembled at Windsor, and Parliament adopted a resolution to put it in a state of defense. It was stated that the people of Berkshire adjoining the forests of Windsor, have a resolution to speedily come in a tumultuous manner and pull down the pales of the great park in Windsor. Colonel Vane and John Burksted, afterwards regicides, came by the direction of Parliament to take special charge of Windsor Castle. It was made the headquarters of the Earl of Essex and a rendezvous of the royalists in 1642. It was as a result of the Battle of Donnington and Newbury, both fought in this immediate vicinity, that Cromwell was led to form the so-called "model army" to which

the subsequent successes of the Revolution were so largely due. At Windsor the conclave met that resolved that the king should be prosecuted for his life as a criminal person, and in Saint George's Chapel Cromwell and others met and prayed very fervently in regard to this subject from nine o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening. Charles I. after his execution was buried in this chapel with no service, the place being so dismantled that the mourners knew not where they were. It was here that Richard Cromwell was induced to resign the chief magistracy by Captain Fletcher, and the restoration of the House of Stuart was brought about. At the time of the Revolution of 1688, the only blood which was shed was in this immediate vicinity. The Pretender, son of James II., who figures so largely in many of Sir Walter Scott's novels, was born here. George III., George IV., William VI., Prince Napoleon, and Prince Albert are buried here; also the captive son of Theodore, king of Abyssinia. The scenes depicted in Shakespeare's play, "Merry Wives of Windsor," all lie, of course, in this neighborhood and the houses of Ford and Page and the hotel from which the Germans escaped, are all still pointed out; also the place to which Falstaff was carried.

Third, Reading, now the largest town in the county, has always been identified with the stirring events which have ever characterized the history of Berkshire.

No monastic edifice ever shared so largely in the history of England as the abbey of Reading. This was founded by the celebrated Auselm, and was associated in the circumstances of its foundation with the union of the Norman and Saxon lines in the marriage of Henry the First, which resulted in the healing of the strife between the races which had lasted for two centuries. Here Henry, the First, his two wives, and two sons are buried; here were married John of Gaunt to Blanche, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, and the son of the Earl of Arundal, to Margaret, sister of the Queen of Edward the Fourth. King Stephen was here; Henry the Second was here several times; Thomas A. Becket consecrated the abbey church; Henry the Third was here frequently; also Edward the Third; Richard the Second was here to be reconciled to his nobles; Edward the Fourth was here when his private marriage with Elizabeth Woodville was made public; Henry the Seventh was also here, and Henry the Eighth with Catherine, his wife. Parliament met here in the time of Richard the First, of John, of Henry the Sixth, of Edward the Fourth. Heraclæas, Patriarch of Jerusalem, here had audience with King Henry the Third to solicit his aid against the Turks, presenting him with the keys of the Holy Sepulchre, and the royal banners of the city. Ecclesiastical coun-

cils were held here in 1206 and 1279 to settle grave matters of the church. There were many relics accumulated here, among which were those that claimed to be the hand of James the Apostles, two pieces of the Holy Cross, a bone of Mary Magdalene, the skull of St. Philip, a bone of Saint David's arm, a bone of Mary Salome, bones of Saint Edward, the martyr, Saint Andrew, Saint Osborne, Saint Ursula, and of Saint Annie, the reputed mother of the Virgin Mary; also two pieces of the cross on which Saint Andrew was crucified.

It was converted into a dwelling house, also called Sandelford Priory. Here once lived Mary Montague, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke and Reynolds. Here originated the term "Blue Stocking" for women of such tastes, for Dr. Stillingfleet was in the habit of attending her literary parties in a full suit of cloth with blue worsted stockings, and rendered himself so entertaining that the ladies used to delay their discussions until his arrival, declaring, "We can do nothing without our blue stockings". Reading has witnessed scenes of darkness and blood as well as other Berkshire towns. Here Julius Palmer, Fellow of Magdalene College, with two associates, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, was imprisoned and charged with treason and sedition, but these could not be proved and so they tried the easier charge of heresy under Dr. Jeffry. When they were come to the place where they should suffer, they all three fell to the ground and Palmer with an audible voice pronounced the 31st Psalm and forthwith they put off their raiment and went to the stake and kissed it. When the fire was kindled and began to take hold upon their boodies, they lifted up their hands toward Heaven and quietly and cheerily, as though they felt no smart, they cried, "Lord Jesus, strengthen us", and so they continued without any struggling, holding up their hands and knocking their hearts until they had ended their mortal lives.

In Reading, Archbishop Laud, who was one of the principal figures in the Revolution at the time of Cromwell, was born. The celebrated Vicar of Bray, who changed back and forth from one party to the other, so often, lived here; William Lloyd, one of the prelates imprisoned by James II., (a matter which was one of the immediate causes of the Revolution of 1688), was born in this county. The well known Archbishop De Dominis, from whom the entire Anglican Episcopate can trace its regular succession, lived here. In Wantage in this county, the celebrated Bishop Butler, one of the chief figures of the last century, was born; also Dr. Pusey, one of the chief ecclesiastical personages in the Nineteenth century, came from Berkshire. It is well known now as the home of Richard Croker.

In conclusion one transaction may be mentioned which attracted but little notice at the time, which was the beginning of what meant much in after centuries to Great Britain, and that was the first granting of Free Trade. The story of how this came about in Newberry (one of the towns of Berkshire), is thus told.

Jack of Newberry was a poor clothier, who, by his energy, raised himself to be one of the largest employers of labor in the county. He kept a hundred looms at work in his house, each managed by a man and a boy. Henry the Eighth visited the gallant clothier, on the return of the former from France. Henry would have knighted him, but he declined the honor for he had a greater object in view than that. He was the champion of free trade. He petitioned that by reason of the wars many merchant strangers were prohibited from coming to England, and also our merchants were forbidden to have dealings with France. Chancellor Woolsey would not listen to him. He thought that Jack of Newberry, if well examined, would be found to be infected with Luther's spirit. So he was, as far as energy and determination and a certain habit of plain speaking went. He liked not the delays in pushing his suit, so he answered the Cardinal's menacing remark by the less courteous rejoinder that "If my Lord Chancellor's father had been no hastier in killing calves than in pushing poor men's suits, I think he never would have worn a mitre". Jack's persistency, and probably his previous helpfulness and hospitality to the King, gained its reward. The clothier got the order that merchants should freely traffic with one another and the proclamation thereof should be made as well on the other side of the sea as the land. So he prospered and his descendants after him.

And from this little beginning proceeded forth a system which for weal or woe has mightily affected the destinies of Great Britain.

For the benefit of those interested in such matters a brief list of some of the peculiarities of Berkshire speech is herewith given:

The Berkshire dialect has many curious provincialisms; thus the Berkshire man says "thik" for "that", "him" for "her", "not" for a "gnat", "housen" for "houses", "littox" for "rags", "prodigal" for "troublesome", "queezy" for "sick", "to be in great spout", instead of "to be in great spirits", "torments" when terrifies is meant, "terrifies" when torment is meant.

CT P2

HISTORY OF LENOX AND RICHMOND



... BY ...

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